United Nations S/2003/16

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 January 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 30 December 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to my letter of 3 September 2002 (S/2002/994).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached supplementary report from Jordan, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its attachment to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-20797 (E) 150103 170103

Annex

Letter dated 11 December 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

With regard to your letter dated 27 August 2002, I have the honour to forward Jordan's supplementary report pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure). I hope that the report will respond to the Committee's comments and questions.

(*Signed*) Zeid Ra'ad Zeid **Al-Hussein**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic]

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan reaffirms the contents of its report (S/2002/127) dated 28 January 2002 and submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and stresses its wholehearted desire to cooperate with the Committee in a way that promotes the combating of international terrorism in the framework of the multilateral endeavour currently under way and in implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan received with great interest the Counter-Terrorism Committee's questions concerning the national efforts which the Kingdom has made, and is making, in this field, as set forth in the Committee's letter No. S/OC.40/2002/MS/OC.138 dated 27 August 2002, in which it requests further clarifications on some points contained in the report submitted by Jordan to the Committee (S/2002/127).

On the basis of the foregoing, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan places before the Counter-Terrorism Committee the replies to the Committee's questions about the contents of Jordan's report on current and past measures for the combating of terrorism and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

- **Paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 1373 (2001)**

With regard to the Directives issued by the Jordanian Central Bank (No. 10/2001), referred to in paragraph 2.1 (c) of Jordan's report to the Committee, and the Committee's questions as to whether those Directives on money-laundering specifically address the issue of the financing of terrorism, it should be mentioned that these Directives and the annexed manual of instructions, issued pursuant to the powers of the Governor of the Central Bank under the Banking Code in force, do not deal exhaustively with the subject of the financing of terrorism by means of money-laundering but rather deal with the combating of banking transactions relating to money-laundering generally.

In order to increase legal safeguards with regard to the combating of money-laundering, the Jordanian Central Bank has hastened to submit a draft act to combat money-laundering transactions to the Council of Ministers. Its provisions will cover funds emanating from terrorist activities or funds that may be used to finance terrorism. Article 3 of the draft provides as follows:

> "*Article 3.* For the purposes of this Act, 'illegal funds' shall mean funds directly or indirectly emanating from or relating to any of the following offences:
>
> (a) Terrorism and kidnapping;
>
> (b) Illicit traffic in arms and ammunition;
>
> (c) Traffic in narcotic drugs;

(d) Offences committed in contravention of the provisions of the Economic Offences Code (No. 11 of 1993) or any law amending or replacing it;

(e) Any other offences covered by specific laws or international agreements to which the Kingdom is a party insofar as they involve the offence of money-laundering."

Consequently, the draft act deals with the close relationship between terrorism and money-laundering and also the organic link between money-laundering and traffic in narcotic drugs. It also criminalizes the acts provided for by the international agreements to which Jordan is a party.

With regard to the Committee's questions regarding suspicions of money-laundering transactions entertained by natural or legal persons, banks, money-changing firms and establishments connected with banking transactions, the Directives to combat money-laundering transactions (No. 10 of 2001), referred to in Jordan's report, dealt with this issue and more. Article 93 of the Jordanian Banking Code makes it incumbent on banks and money-changing firms to inform the Central Bank of any suspicion regarding banking transactions that may possibly be related to a number of offences, including terrorism. With a view to expanding the legal bases for control of banking transactions, the above-mentioned draft act to combat money-laundering transactions provides as follows:

"If any legal person commits a money-laundering offence in contravention of the provisions of this Act (the Act to Combat Money-laundering Transactions) and it is proven that the offence was committed with the endorsement or connivance of any manager or employee representing such person, the manager, employee or legal person shall all be regarded as having committed the offence and shall be liable to the penalty laid down in article 12 (a) of this Act."

The penalties laid down under article 12 of the draft act are confiscation of illegal funds and imprisonment of the perpetrator for a term not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding 1 million dinars or both these penalties combined.

It should be noted that the criminalization covers cases of connivance and criminal complicity. With regard to negligence, the general principles are those applicable to the question of a bank officer's negligence in the performance of his responsibilities. Where gross negligence is involved and its effects are difficult to rectify, the officer is called to account legally to the extent of his responsibilities. In all cases, the authorities concerned with the licensing or control of financial companies must refer all cases or banking transactions where money-laundering is suspected to the Attorney-General, in implementation of the provisions of article 5 (b) of the draft act to combat money-laundering transactions.

It is hoped that this draft act will be approved by the Council of Ministers, that the constitutional procedures for its promulgation will then be completed and that it will enter into effect in immediate future, subject to its approval by the Parliament.

With regard to the Committee's question concerning legal texts dealing with informal banking transactions, e.g., *hawalah*, under the banking and financial system and the provisions of the Banking Code in force, no financial transfers may

be made except through the banks and licensed money-changing firms coming under the control of the Jordanian Central Bank.

• Paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 1373 (2001)

With regard to the Committee's question regarding Jordan's intention to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Jordanian Government has set up a specialized committee, composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the Central Bank, to study all aspects of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, with a view to Jordan's becoming a party to it and to review Jordanian legislation in this context in order to ensure that it is consistent with the provisions of the Convention.

The committee came up with positive conclusions and recommendations in favour of accession to the Convention, which were referred to the Council of Ministers, which adopted the appropriate decision for their approval. The Council of Ministers is expected to approve the Convention in the near future, in preparation for completion of the constitutional procedures and the Convention's entry into effect.

With regard to amendment of article 147, paragraph 2, of the Penal Code, there is currently no intention to amend it, owing to the fact that this paragraph already criminalizes the terrorist acts specified in the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and imposes a deterrent penalty in respect of such crimes commensurable with such transactions.

• Paragraph 1 (c) of resolution 1373 (2001)

The reply to the Committee's question on this paragraph is in two parts:

(a) In cases where the Central Bank exercises its powers to freeze funds that are the object of criminal action according to a decision issued by the Attorney-General or the judiciary (competent court) or in the light of lists of persons involved in, or suspected of committing, criminal acts, the freezing of funds applies to the funds and assets that are the object of the offence;

(b) With regard to economic resources and assets other than bank deposits, the Attorney-General has powers to impound all movable or immovable assets. On the basis of these powers, all public or private State enterprises are prohibited from disposing from such funds, resources and assets by way of sale, donation, assignment or any other form of disposal until such time as a judicial decision is handed down regarding them in accordance with the law.

With regard to persons connected with money-laundering activities, their assets are frozen, an order is issued to halt the execution of banking transactions relating to them, and they are referred to the competent public prosecutor.

• Paragraph 1 (d) of resolution 1373 (2001)

With regard to the Committee's question on paragraph 1 (d), the banking system does not have any regime for tracking the use of funds on a regulatory basis after their acquisition by persons. This question comes under the control of the Penal Code, inasmuch as the use of funds for criminal or terrorist purposes is

punishable. It is considered among the material acts pertaining to the punishable crime of terrorism, and such funds are impounded, powers of coordination and cooperation with national and international authorities being accorded in such cases (article 147, paragraph 2, of the Penal Code in force).

- **Paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1373 (2001)**

With regard to the question whether the recruitment of members of terrorist groups falls under the provision of article 141 of the Penal Code, the answer is in the affirmative. Any recruitment activities are deemed an offence punishable under article 141 of the Penal Code, which provides as follows:

> "Any person who, without the consent of the authorities, proceeds to assemble armed factions, enrol or recruit troops or equip or supply them with weapons and ammunition shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than five years."

With regard to the activities and aims of societies, associations and civil society institutions, the Societies and Associations Act governs the way in which they are monitored. This Act stipulates that the statutes of any association must set forth in detail its main aims and the way in which they are to be attained, as well as details of oversight of its financial affairs and the manner of disposal of its funds, assets and income (article 6 of the Law).

Article 14 of the Act also gives the competent minister the power to examine periodically the financial records of licensed societies and associations and the power to dissolve any society, association or union that denies the examiners permission to check its financial records or in the event of financial activity at variance with the purposes for which it was founded, as set forth in its statutes and the licence issued to it. Again, under article 7 of the Companies Act in force, the Minister of Industry and Trade has the right to monitor non-profit companies insofar as their aims, the sources of their financing and their expenditures are concerned. The collection of funds by terrorist organizations and other illegal organizations is punishable under the above-mentioned article 162 of the Penal Code.

- **Paragraph 2 (c) and (d) of resolution 1373 (2001)**

The Committee requested elaboration on the "stringent security measures" taken in order to implement paragraph 2 (c) and (d). It should be mentioned that the Jordanian security authorities have raised the level of preventive security measures for the strengthening of border control so as to prevent the entry or infiltration of any persons suspected of financing, supporting or carrying out terrorist activities, with a view to protecting national security, implementing the two above-mentioned subparagraphs and preventing the use of Jordanian territory as areas of transit or sojourn for them. As an example of these measures, on the basis of the intelligence data available to the security organs and the lists issued by the Counter-Terrorism Committee regarding the involvement of certain natural and legal persons in terrorist activities, the names in question have been transmitted to the Kingdom's border posts in order to ensure that such persons are denied entry, and these lists have been circulated to relevant financial and real estate agencies and firms in order to halt any financial dealings suspected of having a connection with such persons. Furthermore, any person or institution suspected of being connected with illegal activities is monitored.

On the basis of Jordan's belief that international terrorism is a threat to collective security and is not confined to any specific State or region, the above-mentioned measures and laws extend to all terrorist persons and groups, even if their activity does not affect Jordanian interests. The rule of law extends to them so long as they are in Jordanian territory or carry out any material or instigatory act therein. This rests on the jurisdiction of Jordanian law, which extends to all persons who engage in terrorist activities and makes them liable to the penalties laid down by that law, as well as on the regional conventions and bilateral agreements that prohibit such activities and by which Jordan is bound.

With regard to the Committee's question about the mechanism for inter-agency cooperation among national authorities for purposes of counter-terrorism and whether a counter-terrorism body exists, and its request to specify the States included in the category of "friendly countries" as referred to in Jordan's report and within the meaning of paragraph 2 (b) and (f) of resolution 1373 (2001), the security organs in Jordan undertake the task of countering terrorism, inasmuch as it constitutes a threat to the security and safety of society. Under the General Intelligence Department Act in force, the Department undertakes the direction and coordination of all counter-terrorism operations and the monitoring of threats to national security, including the threat posed by terrorist organizations. It goes without saying that the security authorities in Jordan have worked for decades to combat and track terrorist threats that have, in the past, affected numerous Jordanian citizens, including officials and diplomats.

In addition to the General Intelligence Department, with its memorable record in the field of counter-terrorism, the public security apparatus, the police, assumes responsibility for maintaining internal security under the Public Security Act in force and ensures control of the border and the prevention and combating of traffic in narcotic drugs. There is a special department within the public security apparatus that is responsible for combating narcotic drugs, namely the department to combat narcotic drugs, forgery and the smuggling of antiquities.

With regard to communications and institutional organization, the current system for the organization and interconnection of the various government agencies ensures smooth operation and coordination, in particular with regard to the security organs attached to the Prime Minister in his capacity as Minister of Defence. With a view to strengthening the Government's commitment to raising the level of coordination between government agencies in the field of counter-terrorism, the Prime Minister issued a decision on 19 September 2002 establishing a committee to follow up requests emanating from the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). This Committee includes in its membership all competent officials from the various security agencies and relevant government institutions. There is also a higher security committee whose membership includes all the agencies and institutions responsible for protecting national security from terrorist threats, and the Director of General Intelligence holds the position of rapporteur of this committee. There are also smaller-scale security committees representing the various security agencies at the expert level. These are located at border posts and are responsible for monitoring migration, borders and alien entry procedures.

The monitoring of the border in order to prevent the transboundary movement or infiltration of terrorists or their use of Jordanian territory is accorded the utmost

importance by the public security apparatus, as was mentioned in paragraph 2.3 (c) of Jordan's report to the Committee. A specialized bureau within the public security forces, known as the "Border and Alien Affairs Bureau", ensures the protection of the Kingdom's maritime and land borders by means of border posts and mobile patrols and air control of the borders by means of helicopters.

With regard to the security cooperation with "friendly countries" referred to in paragraph 3.2 (d) of Jordan's report to the Committee (p. 8), "friendly countries" means peace-loving States committed to the implementation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations and capable of fulfilling the commitments laid down in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations. On the basis of Jordan's commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, particularly those relating to cooperation, there has been intelligence-sharing between Jordanian security agencies and their counterparts in other countries by way of agreement and reciprocal assistance. There are no exhaustive lists of friendly States or specific countries to which security cooperation is limited.

- **Paragraph 2 (e) of resolution 1373 (2001)**

In reply to the Committee's question as to how the Jordanian courts interpret the terms "terrorist activity", "terrorist acts" and "terrorist purposes" as used in the Penal Code, since the amendment of the Jordanian Penal Code on 8 October 2001 to cover terrorist acts as punishable before the State Security Tribunal no sentences have been handed down by this Tribunal concerning the application of the amended provisions containing these terms, because there are no terrorist cases before it at the current time. It is thus not possible to know how the competent court will interpret the above-mentioned terms as used in the Code. Again, under the Constitution, judges are independent and are subject to no authority other than that of the law (article 97), so that we cannot anticipate events and interpret the provisions of the law until they have been interpreted through the judgements handed down by the judiciary.

With regard to the penalties provided for a violation of article 15 of the Act on Nuclear Energy and Radiation (No. 29 of 2001), article 23 of this Act lays down the penalties for violation of its provisions, as follows:

> "Any person who contravenes the provisions of articles 15 and 18 of this Act shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of not less than one year and not more than three years or a fine of not less than 10,000 dinars and not more than 30,000 dinars, or both these penalties."

It should be mentioned that Jordan is a party to most of the international agreements that advocate a policy of non-use of nuclear energy for other than peaceful purposes, the most important being the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. It submits its installation to ongoing monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) through the periodic visits carried out by the Agency and Jordan's periodic reports submitted to and authenticated by the Agency. The Act on Nuclear Energy and Radiation Protection (No. 29 of 2001) was prepared in accordance with IAEA standards and on the basis of the technical guidance provided by it.

The Committee asks about the competence of Jordanian courts to deal with criminal acts of terrorism of the following kinds:

(a) An act of terrorism committed by a person who is a citizen of, or habitually resident in, Jordan (whether that person is currently present in Jordan or not);

(b) A terrorist act committed outside Jordan by a foreign national who is currently in Jordan.

The Jordanian courts are competent to deal with criminal acts carried out by any Jordanian, on the basis of the principle of personal jurisdiction laid down in article 10 of the Jordanian Penal Code, so long as such person has not been convicted outside Jordan for the same crime and the sentence has been served, lapsed because of the statute of limitations or been the subject of a pardon.

Jordanian courts also have competence to deal with criminal acts committed outside Jordan by a foreign national who is currently present in Jordanian territory, so long as no request for extradition from his own country has been granted under international agreements and the laws governing the principles of extradition of offenders.

• Paragraph 2 (f) of resolution 1373 (2001)

With regard to the Committee's question on the time frame for response to a request for judicial assistance in criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, this is governed by the agreements between Jordan and other States on the exchange of judicial assistance. There is no legally specified time within which measures must be taken. This depends on the time required by the measure requested, which is actually carried out with all possible expedition. It is also appropriate to mention that article 147 of the Penal Code gives the Attorney-General broad powers to coordinate and cooperate with all concerned national and international authorities where it is proven that the case under consideration is connected to terrorist activities.

With regard to clarification of the term "judicial legislation" on page 8 of Jordan's report and its relevance for the implementation of paragraph 2 (f) of the resolution, this term means legislation relating to the competence of Jordanian courts to consider requests submitted by other States for the extradition of offenders. It comes within the context of international cooperation in criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 (f) of resolution 1373 (2001).

• Paragraph 2 (g) of resolution 1373 (2001)

In reply to the Committee's question about legal provisions (other than those relating to the forgery of entry visas and official travel documents) which exclude from access to Jordan alleged terrorists who are not asylum-seekers, it may be said that aliens are permitted to enter the Kingdom provided that the individual in question holds a valid passport or travel document issued by his country and recognized by the Jordanian Government and has obtained a visa for entry into the Kingdom. In order for an alien to obtain such a visa, he must submit an application supplying all the requested information and data, which is verified prior to issuance of a visa.

In addition to the above, if an alien enters Jordanian territory in a regular manner, the Minister of the Interior may deport him from the country on the basis of

a recommendation by the Director of Public Security, in which case he may not return save with special permission from the Minister on the basis of the provisions of articles 4 and 37 of the Act on the Residence and Affairs of Aliens.

Lastly, infiltration from or to Jordanian territory is deemed an offence under the provisions of article 149 of the Penal Code, and the perpetrator is liable to arrest and, if carrying a weapon or any explosive material, to a term of imprisonment.

• Paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of resolution 1373 (2001)

Since the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001), the Government has intensified measures to promote and accelerate cooperation and the exchange of information with other States, especially regarding actions or movements of terrorists, traffic in arms, explosives or prohibited and sensitive materials. It must be mentioned that the General Intelligence Department tracks elements that may constitute a danger to the country's security and persons connected with terrorist groups or the illegal arms trade. There is coordination and exchange of information with other States, and this cooperation is expected to enhance security on a basis of reciprocity. There is also a bureau in the General Security Directorate called the "Arab and International Police Bureau", headed by an officer holding the rank of colonel, that deals with the exchange of information and the ensuring of rapid communications with the security organs of other States and Interpol for the purpose of tracking wanted or suspected persons and exchanging all information relating to them.

The security organs in Jordan also exchange expertise in the field of counter-terrorism with their counterparts in other States through specialized training programmes which provide training in the latest tools and techniques in this area.

• Paragraph 3 (d)

With regard to the steps taken by Jordan in order to become a party to international instruments on counter-terrorism, in confirmation of what was stated in Jordan's first report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Jordanian Government has set up a specialized committee, composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the Central Bank, to study all aspects of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, with a view to Jordan's becoming a party to it and to review Jordanian legislation in this context in order to ensure that it is consistent with the provisions of the Convention.

The Committee came up with positive conclusions and recommendations in favour of accession to the Convention, which were referred to the Council of Ministers, which adopted the appropriate decision for their approval. The Council of Ministers is expected to approve the Convention in the near future, in preparation for completion of the constitutional procedures and the Convention's entry into effect.

The Government is also giving positive consideration, in accordance with paragraph 3 (d) of resolution 1373 (2001), to the possibility of acceding in the immediate future to the following international conventions on the combating of terrorism, and they have been referred to the competent authorities:

1. The International Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, which Jordan has already signed, with the aim of studying all aspects of the Convention and Jordanian

legislation with a view to Jordan's accession to it in the near future. The same steps have been taken with regard to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf;

2. A study has been made of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings; it is expected that recommendations for Jordan's accession to the Convention will be made to the Council of Ministers in the near future;

3. The competent authorities in Jordan are studying the provisions of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material with a view to Jordan's accession to it in the near future.

• Paragraph 3 (f) of resolution 1373 (2001)

With regard to the question of how Jordan ascertains that a person seeking asylum is not a terrorist, article 21 of the Jordanian Constitution provides as follows:

"Political refugees shall not be extradited on account of their political beliefs or for their defence of liberty."

Article 45, paragraph 1, of the Constitution provides as follows:

"The Council of Ministers shall be entrusted with the responsibility of administering all affairs of the State, internal and external, with the exception of such matters as are or may be entrusted by the present Constitution or by any other legislation to any other person or body."

The provision of article 21 is a general one that is incorporated in most legislation in the various countries of the world, because it provides for the protection of human rights and affirms the right of each human being to defend his principles and beliefs as a sacrosanct right that must be protected.

The Council of Ministers, under its general mandate, is the authority entrusted with consideration of any application for political asylum submitted by an alien, and before issuing a decision on the matter, it makes a thoroughgoing study and detailed check of all data pertaining to the applicant and conducts investigations by all security channels to ascertain his character and record. Issuance of the decision also takes into account the interests of the Jordanian State, ensuring that its security is not exposed to the slightest degree of danger and that the granting of asylum in no way jeopardizes the Jordanian State at the bilateral or international level, so that consequently it is out of the question for the Government to approve a request for political asylum from any person who is suspected of any terrorist acts or of committing any crime or who is a fugitive from justice in any State.

• Paragraph 3 (g) of resolution 1373 (2001)

In reply to the Committee's question regarding paragraph 3 (g) and failure of States to ensure "that claims of political motivation are not recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists" in the light of the provisions of article 21 of the Jordanian Constitution, while the instance cited in the Counter-Terrorism Committee's question is hypothetical, the competent decision-making entity, namely the Council of Ministers, may decide to rescind its decision to grant political asylum to a person who has been granted it if he commits any acts

that affect the sovereignty or higher interests of Jordan or endanger its security and it is proven that such person has not respected and has contravened the bases and conditions of the granting of asylum, including by the commission of terrorist acts, or that he committed such acts in the past and the Council of Ministers was unable to be aware of or take cognizance of them at the time. In such a case, international agreements and Jordanian legislation lay down the principles for the extradition of ordinary criminals in accordance with the provisions of article 21, paragraph 2, of the Constitution.

With regard to the Committee's question about progress made in enacting legislation, and making other necessary arrangements, to implement the instruments to which Jordan has become a party (para. 3 (d) of the resolution), there is nothing in the international agreements on counter-terrorism to which Jordan has become a party that conflicts with the provisions of the Jordanian Constitution and legislation in force. On the contrary, the terrorist acts targeted in the pertinent international agreements to which Jordan has become a party have already been criminalized through the enactment of appropriate penal provisions in Jordanian legislation and the imposition of deterrent penalties for such crimes proportionate to the act in question. The financial and banking legislation and the regulations and directives issued thereunder are in conformity with the provisions set forth in the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, taking into account the draft act on money-laundering referred to above.

With regard to the question whether the offences set forth in the relevant international conventions and protocols on counter-terrorism have been included as extraditable offences in the bilateral treaties to which Jordan is a party (para. 3 (e) of the resolution), those offences have not been included specifically in these bilateral treaties except to the extent that such offences are criminalized in the legal systems of both countries and consequently require extradition inasmuch as they are commonly criminalized by the legal regimes of countries.

- **Other matters**

Jordan will submit an organizational chart of its administrative machinery in its next report to the Committee, as an updated version of the chart is under preparation.